



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

BURTON LATIMER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1966

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURTON LATIMER

Chairman of the Council:

J. Stokes, J.P.

Public Health Committee:

Chairman - G. Ward

D. J. Ashby
R. W. H. Cooper
F. W. Goodman

J. C. Mackintosh
W. C. Meads
A. F. Mutlow, C.C.

J. Stokes, J.P.

Clerk to the Council:

C. E. Lansom

Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:

F. R. N. Lynch, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for:-

Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts
and Kettering Rural District.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary:-

Miss M. W. Langley

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:

A. McMillan, Cert. R.S.A.S., M.I.B.E.

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Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

Telephone: Kettering 2473

June 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Burton Latimer.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Burton Latimer for the year 1966.

Included in it is the report of Mr. A. McMillan, Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

No serious infectious disease occurred during the year.

The mid-year estimate of the population, supplied by the Registrar General, is 4,650. This is an increase of 190 persons over the estimate for the previous year and an increase in the birth rate is also noted. The greater part of the increase in population is due to the occupation of nearly 200 additional houses in the town, i.e. at the Meadowside Estate.

The question of the provision of a health centre is the subject of continuing discussions with the County Council and local members of the medical profession.

Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of the Kettering Crematorium, has, as usual, kindly supplied the figures relating to cremations.

My thanks are again due to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and to Mr. A. McMillan for their co-operation during the year and to my Secretary, Miss Langley, who has largely been responsible for the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL

CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

S E C T I O N A

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative Statistics for the Five-Year Period 1962 to 1966

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Area of the Urban District (acres)	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	4,410	4,410	4,430	4,460	4,650
Number of Live Births	65	67	78	69	85
Legitimate	59	64	74	62	76
Illegitimate	6	3	4	7	9
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	14.74	15.19	17.61	15.47	18.28
Number of Still Births	-	1	-	-	-
Legitimate	-	1	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	-	14.71	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	-	0.23	-	-	-
Number of Deaths	42	53	43	59	36
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.52	12.02	9.71	13.23	7.74
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Infant Deaths	1	1	-	1	2
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	15.38	14.93	-	14.49	23.52
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	15.38	-	-	14.49	11.76
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	15.38	14.71	-	14.49	11.76
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	3	11	7	9	4
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

AREA (acres)				2,756
CENSUS POPULATION	<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
	1951	2,007	2,104	4,111
	1961	2,139	2,262	4,401
	Increase of 290	=	7.1%	
POPULATION (Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate 1966)				4,650
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1951)				1,341
	(1961)			1,499
	(1966)			1,719
RATEABLE VALUE				£173,589
SUM REPRESENTED BY PENNY RATE				£720

SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF
THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the district are satisfactory and at the end of the year the percentage of unemployment in the area was 2.5%. Farming and factory work are the chief occupations. The largest firms are concerned in the production of footwear, cereal food preparation, aluminium utensils and clothing manufacture.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS 1966

							<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>									
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31	76
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
							<u>49</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>85</u>
T o t a l s									

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 18.28

Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13) 20.66

							<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>									
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
							<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
T o t a l s									

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) -

DEATHS

Number registered, all causes 21 15 36

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population 7.74

Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.03) 7.97

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES

Cardio-vascular disease (all forms) ... 6 6 12

Malignant neoplasms (all forms) ... 4 - 4

Accidents and violence 1 - 1

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births -

DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 1 year) 1 1 2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 23.52

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 13.16

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 111.11

DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 4 weeks) 1 1

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 11.76

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1966

									<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
35.	Suicide, homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
T o t a l s									<u>21</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>36</u>

1. POPULATION.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population (1966) was 4,650, 190 more than the mid-year estimate for 1965. In the census, which was taken on 23rd April, the population figure was found to be 4,401.

2. BIRTHS.

There were 85 live births in 1966, 16 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 18.28 per 1,000 population. This rate, standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 20.66. The adjusted, or corrected, birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. The factor for Burton Latimer is 1.13. The adjusted birth rate of 20.66 compares with the rate of 17.48 for 1965 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 17.7 per 1,000 population.

3. DEATHS.

There were 36 deaths from all causes in 1966, 23 less than in 1965, giving a crude death rate of 7.74 and an adjusted death rate of 7.97. The Comparability Factor in this case for Burton Latimer is 1.03; the provisional death rate for England and Wales is 11.7.

4. DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

Of the 36 deaths during the year, 17 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 47.22.

5. INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were two deaths of infants under one year of age; one was also a neonatal death (i.e. occurring in the first month of life). The infant mortality rate is 23.52, the neonatal rate is 11.76 and the corresponding rates for England and Wales are 19.0 and 12.9. I append herewith details of these deaths:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
1 day	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
1 month	M	Werdnig Hoffmann's Disease.

6. STILL BIRTHS.

There were no still births during the year.

7. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were again no deaths classed to pregnancy or childbirth.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF

HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

S E C T I O N B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which services the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual, rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for the administration of many of these services under Part III of the 1946 National Health Service Act.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. Fourteen bacteriological examinations of faeces for dysenteric organisms were done at Kettering during the year and a sample of walnuts was examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible and is operated from Kettering Ambulance Station.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own houses, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

A clinic is held on the first and third Wednesday in every month at the Baptist Church, Meeting Lane. These clinics are busy and their popularity is largely due to the enthusiasm and dedicated work of the Voluntary Committee. A Medical Officer attends both of these sessions. In accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a new type of clinic, which provides facilities for the teaching of parentcraft and relaxation to expectant mothers, is held on each Monday afternoon at 3.0 p.m. in the Methodist Church Room, Duke Street.

Welfare foods (National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, etc.) are distributed at the Child Welfare Clinic.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

- (a) Tuberculosis - New patients - Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering - Friday, 9.0 a.m.
Follow-up clinic - St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering - Tuesday, 1.50 p.m.
- (b) Venereal Diseases - Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering - Tuesday, 5.30 - 7.30 p.m.

Clinics are held weekly and treatment is provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE.

This was formed in 1952 and is made up of representatives of the Council and other local organisations. Amongst other things, the Committee organises a Darby and Joan Club which meets regularly every Friday and which has a membership of approximately 120 old people. The Club caters for about a quarter of the people of the town who are of pensionable age. The more infirm members are taken to and from their homes by bus.

During the summer of 1966, four country outings were arranged and, during the winter, visits were made to three amateur stage shows, including a pantomime. Two visits were also made to the cinema. In May, 32 members visited Clacton under the County holiday scheme and 50 went to Southsea under the Committee's own scheme.

On 23rd February 1961, a chiropody service was inaugurated for the benefit of all old age pensioners in the district. During 1966, 1,086 treatments were given. A room at the Council Offices was set aside for a chiropodist and in 31 visits he was able to give 636 treatments. A further 393 treatments were given at his own surgery at Kettering or at the surgeries of other chiropodists. Also during the year, 57 domiciliary treatments were given. This foot treatment is greatly appreciated by the old people and only costs them a fee of 2/6d. per treatment.

Early in 1965, the W.R.V.S. at Burton Latimer was re-formed with a view to starting a meals-on-wheels service for the benefit of elderly people living alone. 24 meals are now served every Tuesday and Thursday and are prepared at a local factory canteen. The recipients pay 1/- per meal, which is subsidised at the rate of 6d. from the County Council and 6d. from the Urban District Council; the meal is also subsidised by the factory management to the tune of 1ld.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee is now moribund owing to the lack of local support and the negligible number of patients needing help.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47.

This Act empowers local authorities to require the compulsory admission to hospital in certain cases of persons in need of care and attention. No formal action was taken under this Section during the year.

Several visits were made, however, to one elderly woman who was finally persuaded to enter hospital voluntarily. It was, therefore, unnecessary to invoke the provisions of the Act.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE AREA

S E C T I O N C

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to Burton Latimer comes from Pitsford Reservoir, where the raw water is filtered and softened before distribution takes place. The supply as regards quality and quantity was maintained throughout the district during the year.

In addition to the installation of various new stopcocks and the repair of others, various lengths of new water mains, in varying diameters, were laid on a private housing development started in the town. No major works in respect of the renewal of existing water mains was carried out during the year.

During the year there was no contamination in the town and no plumbo solvent action.

During the year the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board carried out the following bacteriological examinations of the water:-

Pitsford Raw Water	66
Pitsford Sedimented Water	45
Pitsford Final Water	134
Burton Latimer General Supply	12
Diddington Water	15

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Twenty-seven examinations were made of the raw, sedimented and final waters at Pitsford and all the results were satisfactory.

Latest analysis of the Pitsford water showed a fluoride content of 0.23 p.p.m.

Hardness - total 230 p.p.m. of which 180 p.p.m. is temporary.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The town's sewage system functioned without any serious difficulties being experienced during the year.

A few isolated houses, together with a few farmhouses, are still not connected to the town's sewage system, although the number of houses not connected is gradually being reduced.

Various new foul sewer manholes were provided during the year on an existing private housing development which started some two years ago. In addition to these foul manholes, various small stretches of surface water sewers were laid to serve this development.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTIONS.

House refuse is collected once weekly and this service was maintained in an efficient manner throughout the year.

The labour force necessary to carry out this work remained relatively stable and, when vacancies do occur, an effort is made to recruit younger employees for this type of work. The present high employment rate in the district makes the task of recruiting suitable replacements (when they are needed) rather difficult and, in some instances, we just have to take whoever we can get at the time. I do not think this problem affects this town only, but is a general problem in the country, particularly in the highly industrialised Midlands of which Burton Latimer is part.

The vehicle which is used for doing the collections functioned very well and no serious trouble was experienced.

Household refuse is disposed of at Buccleuch Quarry which is situated approximately one mile south-east of the town centre. The Council has a lease of the ground from Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd.

The tip consists of old ironstone workings and there is ample capacity for many years to come, provided that no serious nuisances arise.

A Council workman is engaged at the tip, levelling and spreading the household and other refuse when it is tipped, and this service has proved to be highly successful. Controlled tipping is carried out.

Rat treatment is carried out regularly.

STREET CLEANSING.

There are some 11.13 miles of roads in the urban area and the Council is responsible for cleansing all of these roads. Out of this total, there are approximately 6.13 miles of trunk roads, Class A roads and Class III roads which the Council cleanses on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council. Two Council workmen are engaged full-time on this work.

The town is split up into areas or beats and a set area is treated daily. The road sweepings are deposited at various small depots distributed throughout the town and these sweepings are then collected at regular intervals by the refuse vehicle and deposited at the tip.

As the town is situated in the centre of a farming community, it means that large numbers of farm vehicles use the roads, with the result that a great deal of mud is often brought on to the roads by these vehicles. The Council has drawn the attention of the various farmers concerned to the nuisance which is being caused in this way and it is hoped that these warnings will be sufficient for its abatement.

GULLIES.

There are 491 gullies in the area and a gully emptying firm carry out the emptying of them by mechanical means once in every three months. Previously, this work was done partly by mechanical means and partly by hand. Since its inception, the new arrangement has been an undoubted success.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are two toilet blocks in the town with facilities for both sexes. During the year, many acts of vandalism were committed in or around the toilets and, despite repeated requests to the Police and press publicity, this wanton damage still continues.

A full-time attendant would be the answer, but a town of this size could not afford the services of such a person.

The interior of one toilet block was completely redecorated during the year.

LITTER ACT.

The Litter Act, together with the accompanying publicity which goes with it, has so far not brought about a great change in the habits of the public and there is still far too much litter being thrown on to the roads and footpaths. It is rather frustrating in some parts of the town to find that, after a street has been swept and tidied up by the Council road sweeper, the same street is strewn with papers again in a short time. The schools could, perhaps, help with this by lecturing and advising the children about their habits and they, in turn, might pass on the message to their parents who are, to a certain extent, just as guilty.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Twenty-eight treatments were carried out in private and local authority houses and some business premises during the year.

The refuse tip was given seven treatments during the year.

MORTUARY.

There is a stone-built bier house at the old cemetery which is used as a mortuary if and when required.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1961.

There are eighteen factories in the district. Routine inspections are carried out.

At 1st August there were twenty outworkers living in Burton Latimer. Most of the work done by these outworkers is in connection with local industries, such as the shoe trade. Routine inspections were carried out and no contraventions of the Act were found.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the Report.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The general provisions of this Act came into force on 1st August 1964 and premises already in use on 1st May 1964 were required to register between that date and 31st July 1964.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963. (Continued)

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was twenty-nine. Two additional premises were added during the year. The total number of persons employed in registered premises is as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
64	68

Despite a most extensive publicity campaign which the Ministry of Labour gave this Act prior to its inception, it is being experienced when inspections are being carried out that in a very great number of cases owners and/or occupiers have no idea whatsoever as to their obligations under the Act.

Inspections under the Act are being carried out and any irregularities found are being intimated to the persons concerned. More than 50% of all the premises registered have been inspected.

SECTION D

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

HOUSING ACTS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

The Council continues steadily with its slum clearance policy and a redevelopment of a fairly large site in the centre of the town was completed during the year. This development comprises an old people's community centre with a community room, a flat for a resident warden, together with twenty-two bed-sitting (one person) flatlets and sixteen one-bedroom (two persons) flats. The accommodation which this centre provides will enable the Council to complete, in theory, the rehousing of all the persons remaining on the slum clearance list and this, in turn, will enable further redevelopment of the older parts of the town to be undertaken.

The Council has built, in all, 532 dwellings of one kind or another and has reconditioned three old ones, making a total of 535 dwellings, i.e. approximately one-third of the total dwellings in the town. Sixteen dwellings built by the Council have been sold to the tenants, leaving a total still held on 519. It is strange that more than sixteen Council houses have not been sold to the tenants, especially having regard to the favourable selling prices and borrowing rate.

The following summary gives a general picture of the Council's slum clearance programme:-

First programme

Number of dwellings on original list	61
(submitted to Minister in July 1955)	16
Number of dwellings added later	<u>77</u>

These 77 dwellings have been treated as follows:-

(a) Demolished	68
(b) Closed	8
(c) Still occupied	<u>1</u>
	<u>77</u>

Second programme

Number of dwellings on original list	64
(submitted to Minister in February 1962)	16
Number of dwellings added later	<u>80</u>

Second programme (Continued)

These 80 dwellings have been treated as follows:-

(a)	Demolished	30
(b)	Closed	41
(c)	Still occupied	9
		<hr/>
		80
		<hr/>

It is pleasing to note that out of a total of 157 unfit houses listed, only ten still remain occupied and most of these should be emptied, if not actually demolished, during the coming year.

The Council has rehoused not all, but most of the 147 displaced tenants.

Looking towards the future, the Council is in the comfortable position of having no serious housing problem left on its hands and there is, therefore, no immediate need for further building. This need not stop the Council from thinking about future schemes and, in actual fact, preliminary discussions have taken place on the possibility of developing a small gap site in conjunction with a road improvement scheme.

Twenty-two aged persons' flatlets and one two-bedroom flat were completed by the Council during the year.

Fourteen cottages were demolished during the year and the sites on which the cottages stood will eventually be used for road improvement schemes.

146 houses and/or bungalows were completed by private enterprise during the year and 47 were under construction at the end of the year.

Progress on an extensive private housing development which was commenced two years previous continued to go forward at a fairly fast rate.

It is interesting to note that all but some six of the total houses in this development will have a gas warm air type of central heating system installed. Hot water is also being provided by a gas appliance. By incorporating this type of heating and hot water system, the estate houses will contribute to a large degree in the creation of a fairly extensive smokeless zone under the terms of the Clean Air Act.

Fifteen standard grants were paid during the year.

Part II of the Housing Act, 1964 came into operation on 16th August 1964 and this part of the Act enables local authorities to compel owners to improve tenanted dwellings in improvement areas and tenement blocks and elsewhere at the request of the tenant.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS. (Continued)

The Council feels that it is on general grounds desirable to get as many houses as possible improved by consent rather than by compulsion and it is hoping that more landlords and owner-occupiers will come forward with proposals for the improvement of their properties.

To publicise these grants, the Council continues, through the medium of its Broadsheet, to remind owners of older type houses of the existence of housing improvement grants and of the advantages that can be accrued from these grants.

Owners who do not actually live in the houses to be improved cannot lose financially as they can recover their part of the cost of the improvements over a period of years by increasing the rents of their houses as soon as the improvements have been completed.

There are 123 applicants for Council houses on the list.

During the year three informal approaches were made to owners of various properties for the abatement of nuisances and for the carrying out of various repairs under the Housing and Public Health Acts. In the majority of cases, house owners have been reasonably co-operative and requests and suggestions which have been made to abate these nuisances have been carried out.

CARAVANS.

There are five licensed sites in the town and no trouble has been experienced with them.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the town.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936.

Twenty-two licences were issued under these regulations.

Four of these licences were in respect of petrol stations who retail petrol for sale.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

S E C T I O N E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There is no registered private slaughterhouse in the district. The butchers in the town make their own arrangements for this service and this arrangement appears to be working quite satisfactorily.

The following tinned food was condemned during the year:-

Tinned meat and meat portions	414 lbs. 8 oz.
Tinned fish, fruit and vegetables	121 lbs. 7 oz.
Sundries	36 lbs. 3 oz.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960.

There are twenty-four shops and four canteens which are affected by these regulations. Inspections are carried out. These food premises are as follows:-

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 19
Fish and chip shops	2	1	2	2
Retail butchers	3	2	3	3
Wholesale warehouses	1	1	1	1
General stores	2	-	1	1
Confectioners	1	1	1	1
Canteens	4	4	4	4
Retail grocers	15	10	15	15

MILK SUPPLY.

This district is a designated area and all milk sold must be pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested.

One dairy is registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF

AND CONTROL OVER

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

S E C T I O N F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were twenty-one cases of infectious disease (other than tuberculosis) notified to me during 1966, compared with fifty-five cases in the previous year.

MEASLES.

Seven cases were recorded as against thirty-eight cases in 1965. None of these cases required hospital treatment.

PNEUMONIA.

Three cases of pneumonia were notified during the year. None of these cases died.

SCARLET FEVER.

Seven cases occurred and were nursed at home.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

Routine immunisation of infants under one year of age with triple antigen was continued during the year. Immunisation is carried out either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's bimonthly clinics at Meeting Lane.

WHOOPING COUGH.

No cases were notified during the year.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES.

One case of food poisoning was reported during the year. An isolated case of dysentery due to shigella sonnei was reported in March.

POLIOMYELITIS.

This is the fourth disease which is prevented by routine immunisation in infancy. This is again done either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's clinics. No cases occurred.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS.

One case was notified during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

One case was notified during the year.

SMALLPOX.

During the first six months of the year a number of cases of smallpox occurred in the West Midlands and in South Wales. Following this, the regulations governing entry of visitors to many foreign countries were revised. Possession of a valid International Certificate of Smallpox Vaccination became a necessary requirement for people going abroad on holiday. Subsequently, 129 International Certificates were authenticated by me.

LEPROSY.

The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966 came into force on 1st March.

Under these regulations, cases of leprosy are now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health and not as heretofore to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Members of the medical profession in practice in the Urban District were apprised of the change in procedure. No notifications of leprosy were received.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One case of tuberculosis was notified during the year. One patient has been removed from the register as healed.

The table shows the number of known cases of tuberculosis in the district as at 31st December 1966:-

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	3	3	6
Non-Respiratory	2	1	3
T O T A L	5	4	9

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1966

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1966

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	7
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	7
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Some Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	1	-	3	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	2	3	21

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1966

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed Hospital	Deaths
Measles	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-
Some Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Totals	4	-	1	1	3	6	1	-	2	-	2	1	21	-	-

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	18	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	18	18	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK
(SECTIONS 110 AND 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of pros- ecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing } Making etc. apparel } Cleaning & } Washing	20	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furni- ture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables & chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors & grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquets and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or par- tially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	20	-	-	-	-	-

F. R. N. LYNCH.

Medical Officer of Health.

